

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1858.

MAYOR'S NOTICE.—In another column will be found a notice from His Honor, the Mayor of town, requesting all persons having claims against the town to present them. The notice explains itself so fully that we need only call attention to it, in order that our readers will be more ready to observe its contents.

Mexico and Europe.

For years past, Mexico can hardly be said to have had any regular or legally constituted government—none, certainly, elected in accordance with the provisions of any recognized and established constitution. So rapidly indeed have "plans" and "pronunciamientos" succeeded each other, that it would be very difficult at any time to say what constitution may or may not have a temporary authority. Constitutions change with the advent to power of each fresh military adventurer. That under such a state of things there should be any security for life or property is not to be expected. There is not any security. Of course the private interests of the people and the public concerns of the nation must suffer alike, while the relations of the Republic with foreign powers can hardly fail to be involved. With no permanent power able to enforce the laws at home, or guarantee the faithful observance of treaties abroad, it comes to pass that nearly every civilized power has claims to urge against Mexico, arising out of spoliation committed on its subjects or citizens, or out of the failure of Mexico to meet the payment of sums stipulated by treaty, to be paid by her on account of such spoliation—spoliation which her temporary governments have not the power, even if they had the wish to prevent; while as little have they the money to pay the sums demanded of them.

Spain has claims against Mexico for indemnity for certain spoliation, and reparations for certain alleged insults. She has been urging and worrying about this matter for years—threatening and coaxing, blustering and being pacified, but still without really approaching any nearer to her object. The story of a Spanish expedition against Mexico has grown to be an old story, occasionally revived with proper variations. The latest advice by the Africa indicate a new "revival" of the excitement in that direction, and now an additional interest is communicated to it by the assertion that France and England are prepared to join with Spain in coercing Mexico.

How is this to affect us? What are we called upon to do or to say in the premises? Does the experience of our own intercourse with Mexico justify us in asserting that she is above doing wrong to anybody? Are we prepared to say that Spain may not have just claims upon Mexico for compensation to her subjects who may have been despoiled by some of the temporary and unprincipled "governments" with which Mexico has been cursed? This would certainly be further than any of us are prepared to go. Suppose that Spain, having failed to obtain redress by peaceful means, should be forced to resort to coercion, who will say that she may not be justified in doing so? Suppose England or France, or both of them, should happen to be in the same condition, we cannot see, on the face of it, how any right of interference on our part could arise.

We do not desire to see the growth of European power and influence upon this continent, since such influence must, from the nature of things, be unfriendly to the expansion of our system, while it would embarrass American relations by mixing up the affairs of the new continent with the complicated relations and traditional jealousies of the old system of Europe.

Still because we are jealous of European interference in the affairs of this continent, shall we therefore say that no European power shall be allowed to enforce the settlement of her just claims by Mexico? We hardly think so.

After the fall of Napoleon, the "Holy Alliance" proposed to carry out their reactionary measures with a high hand. After having replaced the Bourbons on the throne of France, they proposed to reconquer the revolted colonies of Spain, Mexico in particular, and place them again under the rule of that *effete* monarchy. This, more than anything else, drew out from an American President that expression of opinion known as the Monroe doctrine, a doctrine concurred in by Mr. Canning, on behalf of Great Britain.

Now, we question if the present state of things justifies us in suspecting any intention on the part of France and England to assist Spain to reconquer Mexico, for the purpose of making it either a European colony, or a second-hand monarchy. Therefore we do not see the necessity for the outcry made by the New York Herald, and other papers of the sensation class. The fact is that Mexico is very badly behaved; she will be getting herself into scrapes, and rendering herself liable to catch a whipping every now and then. If we don't want this to occur—if we don't want to be agitated by the notion of Spanish invasion, or French and English interference, we will have ourselves to take our Southern sister in hand—give her a good government—teach her to respect treaties, and, in a word, cause her to be a worthy member of the family of nations. Then, we will have earned for ourselves a right to take up for her in her quarrels.

KANSAS, &c.
Congress will meet pretty soon, and as the session will only last three months it is desirable that as little of it as possible should be consumed in unprofitable discussions, or mere windy orations for Buncombe.

Nothing but a premeditation to have it so, can cause any fuss over Kansas during this short session. Whether anyone is willing to carry out the provisions of the "English Adjustment" or not, will hardly make much difference in practice. The fact is that the people of Kansas don't want to come in as a State. They are better off in a territorial condition. Uncle Sam now foots a bill that Kansas would have to foot if she were a State.

Lately some of the ultra Free State party in Kansas, tried to get up a convention to frame a constitution and apply for immediate admission. The attempt signally failed. Not more than twenty delegates got together and they quietly adjourned as they came together. By the time Kansas is ready to apply for admission she will be in a position to fulfil all the requirements of the last session.

The next Congress will be the Buncombe Congress. It will meet for Buncombe and President-making. It is therefore desirable that the short session of the present Congress should be improved to the best advantage in the transaction of business.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says, that the Democracy of North Carolina have given Mr. Cline a ninety days seat in the Senate, &c., etc. Stuff and nonsense, good Mr. Washington correspondent.—Mr. Cline is elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Biggs. It is more than ninety days till the 4th day of March, 1861.

It will be seen from the report of the legislative proceedings of Friday, that Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe, has introduced a bill to do away with the provisions of the Constitution which exclude Jews from holding office in the State. Mr. Dancy makes the move because he thinks it right—not to gain votes—for everybody knows that it is no popular hobby. We honor him for his independence.

We notice that W. S. Mullins, Esq., late President of the Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co., is Chairman of the committee on Internal Improvements of the South Carolina House of Representatives, now in session.

Thanksgiving in Wilmington.

Thursday looked more like Sunday in town than anything else. All was quietude and sobriety, mixed up with some church-going and Sunday-go-to-meeting finery. If anybody exceeded the bounds of a "judicious system" of internal improvement, by the use of stimulating beverages, we did not see that body. The fact is, that in the forenoon everybody looked grand, gloomy and peculiar—had nothing to do and no disposition to do it. A trotting race, 2,400 on the plank road, was talked of, but did not come off, having been changed into a game of quots, at which nobody won any money, there being none bet.

We have no doubt but that the clergy delivered excellent discourses. But the free airs of Heaven and the glad sun were texts more to the taste of cooped up denizens of the workshops or the counting-houses or the offices of town, and we blamed no one for shouldering his gun and going away out into the woods and the fields, and laying in a stock of fresh thoughts to last him for a good long time to come. We trust we will all be better for Thanksgiving Day.

The very bowels of the opposition papers yearn—their sympathetic nerves and ganglions have been touched. They feel deeply for all the Democrats who have not been sent to the United States Senate. Most especially do they condole with Senator Reid. They weep over him with all the charming similes and touching touches of benevolent crocodiles. Oh, he is a badly used man, to be sure. His virtues now only meet their proper recognition at the hands of those who have worn themselves out in attempts to belittle him. Next to Senator Reid comes Wm. W. Holden, Esq.; him they weep over too—they are up in arms for him now—they assure him that he, too, has been badly used—very badly used, and ought not to stand it. They talk about *plebs*, and all that nonsense, which they must know to be nonsense. Such cant is sickening.

We rather think that there will be a new edition of "Love's Labor Lost." We don't think the sympathetic feelings of the opposition will be properly appreciated, even by those to whom they were so freely tendered. The gentlemen sympathized with know the animus and the aim of their volunteer sympathists too well.

The Wilmington Journal.

The Wilmington Journal of Wednesday, in its notice of the late Senatorial election says:

"In regard to the Senators elect, it may be remembered that months ago a common consent appeared to assign to Messrs. Cline and Bragg the position to which the Legislature has called them; or, at least, it was generally conceded that these gentlemen's chances were decidedly superior to those of any other aspirants. It appeared all along to be regarded as certain that Mr. Cline would be chosen for the balance of Judge Biggs' term; and as but one Senator could be expected to come from the West, that therefore, Mr. Reid might be regarded as virtually out of the field. Gov. Bragg was regarded as the Eastern counterpoise to the extreme Western location of Senator Cline. This was the position of things during the most of the year, or until a state of tameness occurred about the centre, and opposition feelings and thoughts and hopes arose. We most sincerely hope and trust that all unpleasant feelings in the past, or between members of it at Raleigh or elsewhere, will pass away with the elections which excited them. To mutual feelings, or to act upon them, can only result in evil."

We are at a loss to know what the Editor means by the expression, "opposition feelings, and thoughts and hopes." Does he refer to the "opposition" to Democracy?—or to those whose names were used against Gov. Bragg? So far as the "state of tameness" is concerned we are certainly blameless. We have been all along the victim of this "tameness." Suspected by old friends by whom we had long stood, and for whom we had long labored, of some connection in some way with the recent course of the *Warrenton News*, and most anxious then as now for continued harmony and good feeling, we voluntarily stepped forward, and in our Card of the 18th of October we met this suspicion with full explanations and an earnest and prompt denial. What more could we have done? And yet this denial was not satisfactory in certain quarters, and hence the "state of tameness" to which our contemporary refers.

We join our contemporary in the hope that all unpleasant feelings between members of the party may pass away. When full justice shall have been done the Senior Editor of this paper by those who have suspected him of complicity in the *Warrenton News* articles, they may pass away, but not before. In the meanwhile we trust our contemporary of the *Journal*, who is numbered among the "elsewhere," will himself set the example which he commends to the imitation of others.

We copy the above from the Raleigh *Standard* of Saturday last, because we deem it due to the Senior Editor of that paper that we should do so. It appears to be unnecessary for us to add any comments beyond such as may be required to answer the *Standard's* question as to what we mean by the expression "opposition feelings, and thoughts and hopes." We simply mean the feelings of personal opposition and unfriendliness among Democrats, which are said to have arisen during the summer and fall, together with the movements arising out of the existence of that state of feeling.

As for the articles of the *Warrenton News*, we have Mr. Holden's avowal, over his own name, that he had nothing to do with the articles in question. This was conclusive to us when it appeared. It is still so. In truth, however, that was a matter that we took little or no concern in.

The Fayetteville *Observer* is very much mistaken when it refers to the "groans" of the *Journal*. The *Journal* is not given to "groaning." It does now as it always has done—it speaks out plainly, and says just what it thinks it fit to be said. We are glad that it "amuses" the *Observer*, however, as the querulous tone of that paper for some time past indicates the necessity of something to "amuse" it, and put in better humor generally. We are somewhat surprised, however, that the *Observer* should expect of us any information about Raleigh squabbles, etc., as it is a very short time since it volunteered to impart unto us information on such matters, assigning as a reason for its benevolent efforts "for the diffusion of useful information;" that the *Journal* was not "posted." As to the warmer climate it speaks of, we generously give it the use of all that, if it desires it.

ALPH.—Some one writing a communication to the Herald of Wednesday, exhibits some feeling over a chance extract which appeared in the *Journal* of the 15th inst. We believe the extract was something about the word Hebrew. We have no wish for any controversy with anybody, and only object to the tone of the reference to the *Journal*, from which any one would be led to suppose that the *Journal* had shown itself inimical to the people whom *Alph* defends. We think that "Alph" does not really mean to be so understood, and such impression would be wholly at variance with the actual state of the case, since the fact is, that the *Journal* alone of the papers of the State has expressed an opinion in favor of the removal of the disqualification under which citizens of the Jewish persuasion labor. It is not always the best policy to be eager to find fault without reflection.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.—Some days since we published a communication from an occasional correspondent at Raleigh, in which, among other things, reference is made to the appointment of Committees made by Mr. Settle, Speaker of the House of Commons. It is proper to remark that this communication was not written by our regular correspondent, nor by any of the representatives from this County. The writer we knew to be a gentleman of standing and character, which was our guarantee in publishing his communication.—Our personal relations towards Mr. Settle are sufficient guarantee that nothing intended to be personally disrespectful to him could appear in our columns. We publish to-day another communication in reply and in defence of Mr. Settle's appointments.

It is said that claims against Mexico, to the amount of twelve millions of dollars have been filed in the Department of State.

Bills Introduced.

In the Senate, on the 17th instant, Mr. Bleasoe, of Wake, introduced the following bill, with the preamble which precedes it:

A Bill to alter the Constitution.
Whereas, All the property and citizens of this State are equally protected by the Constitution, and justice demands that all should contribute to the support of the Government, in proportion to the protection enjoyed; and whereas, under the present Constitution, the General Assembly has no power to equalize taxation, in the collection of revenue to support the government; and whereas, clause 2, section 1, article 4 of the amended Constitution provides that the General Assembly may alter the same in the manner therein prescribed: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the third section of the fourth article of the amended Constitution be altered to read as follows:

1. All free white males over the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, shall be subject to such tax.

2. All the colored inhabitants of this State shall be subject to such tax, in proportion to the protection enjoyed by them, as shall be determined by the General Assembly; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls, as heretofore prescribed by law, in cases of bodily infirmity.

We take it for granted that this bill cannot pass both houses, or either house, by the constitutional majority, and that, therefore, the movement that it is intended to inaugurate must prove abortive, so far, at least, as its ostensible object is concerned. It may give an impetus to sectional agitation, and promote jealousies between different portions of the State and different interests in the same portions. For these reasons, we regret to see that it has been made—we regret that it has come from the Metropolitan county. We regret that it has appeared under the sanction of so respectable a gentleman as Mr. Bleasoe.

Unless we are very much mistaken, indeed, serious apprehensions were entertained by the representatives of the slaveholding counties of the East, in the Convention of 1835, that the time might come when that peculiar class of property might be made to bear undue burdens, to sustain the weight of taxation in an undue proportion, and by way of safeguard it was agreed that these people should be taxed as persons and that poll tax should be uniform. This protection was deemed sufficient, and the existing provisions of the Constitution have been found to work well in that regard. The slaveholding counties now pay large amounts of money into the State Treasury in proportion to aggregate population, than any other Counties, since the value of the negro labor is reflected upon the lands, increasing their assessment and consequently the revenues derived from them. It is also worthy of note that no kind of tax—certainly no capitation tax so productive as that upon black polls, since there are thousands of white men in the State who never pay a tax or even pretend to list themselves for taxation. We presume every Sheriff in the State will bear us out in this assertion, while it is known that negro polls must be listed and the tax must be paid.—And further, it should be borne in mind that although capitation tax is uniform upon those who are the subjects of it, that yet in effect it is more than three times as heavy upon slaves as upon free persons, from the simple fact that while only free males are taxable and they for twenty-four years, all slaves, male and female are taxable for thirty-eight years. We cannot see therefore that there is any ground for complaining that slave property is exempt from taxation; but there is reasonable ground for apprehension in the future, in case the compromise of 1835 should be violated.

If it ever was the policy of the State to discourage the growth of a slave population, we cannot think that such is now the case, or that the present position of the country is such as to commend the movement now introduced to the confidence of Southern men. We would like to see the interest in slave property more generally diffused. We would rather hold out inducements to persons of moderate means to invest their limited savings in that way, rather than throw any doubt over their safety in so doing. For these and other good and solid reasons we cannot but deprecate the movement and disapprove of the bill introduced by the Senator from Wake.

Many men devoted to the interests of the State and the South, are anxious to strengthen the institution of slavery by exempting one negro poll belonging to a family from execution for debt. We like the object, but cannot fully approve of the means. We cannot but think that all a man has ought to be liable for his just debts. If a man has a thousand dollars worth of produce and sells it to B, who has a thousand dollars worth of negro, would it be right for A to say: To be sure I have had from you the value of the negro—you produce I have used—the benefit of—but you can't touch my negro. That is not right.

The Usury Laws.

Gov. Allison, of South Carolina, in his annual message to the Legislature of that State, favours the repeal of the usury laws. So does Gov. Bragg, of this State, in his annual message to the Legislature of North Carolina.

We find the following card in the North Carolina *Christian Advocate* of the 25th inst., with the request that it appear in the *Journal*:

Dr. Carter on Dr. Deems.
BRO. HENRY Y. YOUNG will please allow me space in the Advocate to correct an error which prevails relative to the above named case.

The impression has been created, by various means, that I, with others, who voted in the minority of our Conference in Dr. Deems' case two years ago, am concerned in the proceedings of Carter against Deems. An extract from a letter received from Dr. Carter, in relation to this very point, will correct this unjust imputation.

His letter bears date, "OLIN, N. C., Nov. 9, 1858."

He says, "This I have done, and I am glad to do so, because, 'on my own responsibility,' I have not consulted with the minority on the subject, neither did they know I intended any such thing. They are free in this matter. I am alone responsible; and if any one is to be blamed, I am the one."

By inserting this note you will perform an act of simple justice, and oblige, yours, &c.,

THOS. S. CAMPBELL.

From California.—By the Quaker City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The following intelligence has been received in this city from New Orleans in private despatches.

The steamer Quaker City arrived at New Orleans on the 20th instant, bringing San Francisco dates to the 5th of November.

The Pacific steamer on its way to Panama took two millions and a quarter of specie for New York.

The California news is unimportant. There had been heavy rains, and the weather was very cold. There was much snow in the mountains. Business was reviving. Real estate in San Francisco was advancing.

The trip from New Orleans to California will be made in less than twelve days.

Everything was progressing well on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which was very healthy.

The liberal party was still in possession of the Isthmus.

An injunction has been granted forbidding the New Alameda Quicksilver Company from working the mines, which are claimed by the United States. Their value is immense.

San Francisco was much excited in San Francisco in consequence of the reported murder of four Americans in the Gadsden territory by the Mexican authorities.

The Frazer river adventures were last returning to California.

Later from New Mexico and the Plains.
St. Louis, Nov. 24.—The Santa Fe mail of the 21st ult. has arrived. Skirmishes had occurred between the United States soldiers and the Navajos at Fort Defiance. Lieut. Averill was wounded by a ball passing through his leg, and was accompanied by Fort Defiance and Albuquerque, but the wound was not dangerous.

Dr. Kavanagh reports finding gold on every stream on the South Plate for a distance of 75 miles.

Death of an American Abroad.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Paris papers announce the death there of Hon. Benj. F. Butler, of New York.

North Carolina Legislature.

(Reported Expressly for the Journal.)

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24th.—SENATE.—The committee on the Judiciary reported against the passage of the bill to abolish the office of Justice of the Peace. It was agreed to refer to a joint select committee that portion of the Governor's message relative to the non-payment of dividends on the State's preferred stock in the N. C. Railroad.

The engrossed House bill to alter the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Chowan county, passed its third readings and was ordered to be enrolled.

D. W. Courts, Esq., was elected Treasurer.

Thos. Ruffin, Esq., Solicitor for the fourth Judicial Circuit.

Messrs. Caleb Hill and James Ward, Engrossing Clerks.

No other business of public interest.

Adjourned till Friday morning.

In the House, prayer by Rev. R. T. Heflin, editor of the N. C. Christian Advocate. The first thing this morning was the election of a Solicitor for the 4th Circuit. Thos. Ruffin, Jr., the present incumbent, was elected to that office. The Americans voted for Jas. A. Long. D. W. Courts was re-elected Treasurer without opposition. Two more engrossing clerks were elected.

Mr. McKay, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably the bill to alter the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road. Also, the bill to charter the White Oak Navigation Company, with an amendment limiting the existence of the Company to 30 years. Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, introduced a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hotel Company. Mr. Wadhill, of Brunswick, introduced a bill to suppress the trade in negroes—makes second conviction whipping. Mr. Walker, of Cherokee, a bill to establish a homestead freehold. Mr. Foy introduced a bill constituting twelve magistrates a majority for the transaction of business in the county of Onslow. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Arendell Hotel Company 13 Morehead City. The session was one of some length, but the election took up much time.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25th.—SENATE.—Mr. Boyd introduced a bill providing for the running and marking the dividing line between the States of Virginia and North Carolina. Referred to Judiciary.

Mr. Thomas, a bill to authorize the County Courts of the State to abolish or establish jury trials at their discretion, subject to certain restrictions as to time in making the change.

Mr. Houston, a bill to provide for the procurement of evidence against bar banks. [This bill is intended to cure a defect in the statute relative to this subject. After considerable discussion, and some amendment, the rules were suspended, the bill passed its second reading and was referred to Judiciary.]

Mr. Turner's bill to abolish the freehold qualification for holding office, passed its second reading, and was on its second reading—26 to 14.

No other business of importance. Adjourned.

In the House, to-day, the following bills were introduced: To settle claims and expeditiously questions growing out of the revenue law; to expedite practice in the Superior Courts; a bill to establish a freehold, and other purposes; a bill to amend Revised Code, chap. 31. By Mr. McKay, a bill to authorize a majority of the acting Justices of the county of Cumberland to appoint extra terms of the County Courts. Mr. Foy, "a bill to prevent Down-Easters" and all others but the citizens of Onslow from fishing in New River. Mr. Daney, a bill to repeal that article of the Constitution which forbids Jews to hold office.

The House passed the bill on 2d reading: A bill to charter the White Oak Navigation Company as amended by the Committee. A bill concerning rivers in Cherokee. A bill to incorporate the Arendell Hotel Company at Morehead City.

The bill concerning the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, was laid on the table for the present. Several short and unimportant discussions sprang up to-day.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27th.—SENATE.—Mr. Donnell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the following bills:

A bill concerning the distribution of the Revised Code. Proposes 20 copies to the use of the Committees and members of the Senate, and 50 for the Commons. And,

A bill to encourage the planting of oysters and clams.

Mr. Gorrell, from same Committee, against the passage of the bill for the appointment of tax collectors.

Mr. Canfield, from same Committee, in favor of the bill relative to baro banks.

Mr. Dolson, from same, against the passage of the bill relative to the establishment or abolition of jury trials.

Also, against the bill to provide for the election of clerks and masters by the people.

Mr. Houston, from same, reported back the bill relative to *en bloc* voting, and asked to be discharged from his further consideration.

Mr. Turner offered a resolution concerning federal taxation, in relation to the election in Louisiana. This led to a grand tilt between the mover and Bedford Brown, in which the gentleman from Orange was made to feel a little of the fire of the Caswell Senator. Laid on the table by a strict party vote of 26 to 16.

A resolution against all further appropriations to works of internal improvements, introduced by Mr. Leach, was laid on the table—25 to 15.

The bill concerning baro banks passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

HOURS OF COMMISSION.—This being private bill day, no bill of great importance could be acted on; therefore the session was of no great length.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced a bill to charter the State Bank of North Carolina, and to charter the Bank of North Carolina. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Martin, a bill to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people.

Mr. Purdie, a bill to amend 9th section 101st chapter Revised Code.

An engrossed resolution, approving the U. S. Commission to keep River passed second reading.

The bill concerning baro banks was laid to incorporate the White Oak Navigation Company.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Arendell Hotel Company.

The Southern Emigration Scheme.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 24.—The Mobile Mercury, just received, contains a card from the deputy collector, Walter Smith, stating that he assured the crowd of emigrants around Julius Hesse's office on Friday that the Alice Painter would not be cleared unless he was directed to do so by advices from Washington; that he advised Hesse to return the passengers-money to those who held tickets. A committee was appointed to arrange a settlement, and the crowd then dispersed quietly.

The local columns of the same paper says that the emigrant vessel is now chartered to take cotton to Hamburg.

General Walker left on Saturday, and Judge Campbell arrived on the same day.

The Indiana Senators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—The Senate have passed a resolution—twenty-six against twenty-two—declaring the election of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, U. S. senators, illegal, unconstitutional, and void. The same resolution is pending the house of representatives. [It will be recalled that the Senate of the United States at the last session decided this question in favor of Messrs. Bright and Fitch.—REPOETER.]

Serious Accident to Gen. Paetz.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Yesterday morning, when Gen. Paetz, was proceeding to review the troops in Fourth street, he was thrown from his horse, in front of the Astor Place Hotel, and sustained a severe injury. The horse fell, and caught the General's right foot. His toe was dislocated, and he was otherwise injured. He, however, this morning expressed a determination to take passage on the steamer to-morrow for Venezuela, although his physicians recommend quietness.

The bill concerning baro banks was laid to incorporate the White Oak Navigation Company.

The injury is more dangerous on account of the advanced age, though that is much counter-balanced by an excellent constitution and great physical strength.

Trial of Alleged Slavers.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Nov. 27.—The United States circuit court met here to-day—Judge Wayne, of Washington, and Magraw, of S. C., presiding.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., arrived here last night. The Africa arrived on the 7th.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, the Earl of Derby and others of the cabinet spoke. They refused to commit themselves, but promised that the forthcoming measures should be comprehensive and national in their character.

The details of Lord Elgin's Japan treaty had been published. Great Britain is to have a diplomatic agent at Yedo, and Japan one at London.

The Emperor Napoleon says that, if the emigration of free negroes from the coast of Africa is the slave trade in disguise, he will have none of it, and has instructed Prince Napoleon to resume negotiations with England relative to substituting coolies for negroes in the French colonies.

The funeral of Napoleon I. had been formally presented to France through Sir John Burgoyne. Prince Napoleon, in receiving it, said that he regarded the act as testimony of Queen Victoria's desire to efface the poignant remembrances of St. Helena, and an additional pledge of the cordial alliance now existing between the two powers.

The legislature of Holland had introduced a bill to emancipate the slaves in Surinam and Curaçao.

Conferences between the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the English and French ambassadors at Madrid promise a satisfactory solution of the Mexican difficulty.

Denmark has abrogated the constitution of Holstein. The Calcutta mail of October 9th had been telegraphed, but the despatches contained nothing of striking importance. The markets were dull and freights lower.

HONG-KONG, Sept. 28.—Lord Elgin was awaiting the commissioners on the tariff at Shanghai.

The Dutch expedition against Jambie, in Sumatra, had been successful.

The French and Spanish forces had blockaded the River Touran, in Cochinchina. Tea was firm at Foo-chow.

One Day Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Prince Albert.

ST. JAMES, (N. F.) Nov. 24.—The royal mail steamer Prince Albert, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., arrived here. She brings one day's later intelligence than the City of Baltimore.

Mr. Whitehouse has written another letter concerning the Atlantic telegraph, reiterating his conviction that the cable may be yet made available.

A serious insurrection had taken place in Turkey in Asia.

A despatch from Madrid says the difficulty with Mexico must be settled in a manner suitable to the dignity of Spain, and that hostilities are anticipated.

The Prince Albert sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 11th.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton closed steady, with estimated sales of 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs were very dull. Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols 97 3/4.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.—Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 13th inst., has arrived.

Pears are entertained at Liverpool concerning the safety of the steamship Indian Empire, which sailed for Galway from Halifax, October 28th, and had not been heard from when the Africa sailed.

Prof. Whitehouse says that the recent experiments with the Atlantic cable demonstrate that the system of testing it is fallacious, and he believes that the fault is near the shore. The advice he reiterates his conviction that it must yet be successfully worked.

England has consented to the proposition from France of engaging Coolies for colonial labors.

The